The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,636.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1 year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 76 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 28 0
" including postage .... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town, " 15 0
" including postage .... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions... " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—May 11th, Edwin John Pereira, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Pereira, aged 4 months and 19 days, deeply regretted by them and their friends.

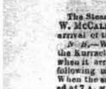
BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

HULL—RAMEY—At St. Th mas's Church, Dacca, by the Rev. F. Mascr.hill, William Ed-onds Hull, Engineer, to Louisa Gertrude Ramey, daughter of Lewis Ramey, Esq., of Farredpure.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bussora, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	& 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th	& 2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Bahrein	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Lingh	27th	9th
" Lingh	12th	26th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bahrein	15th	29th	" Muscat	31st	13th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay.....	3rd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. AYEAR, will be despatched, as above, on 17th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer at intervals of a month from Bombay to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 26th.

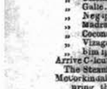
The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P., Commander W. MCCALLUM, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N.B.—When the English Mail arrives between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer leaves at 6 or 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, passengers and cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	and 15	Leave Calcutta	1	and 15
" Carwar	2	" 16	" Bimlipatam	4	" 18
" Tellicherry	3	" 17	" Vizagapatam	5	" 19
" Tuticorin	20	"	" Cocoanada	8	" 22
" Colombo	21	"	" Masulipatam	10	" 24
" Galle		"	" Negapatam	11	" 25
" Negapatam	19	and 24	" Galle	14	"
" Madras	30	"	" Colombo		"
" Cocoanada	17	" 2	" Tuticorin	29	"
" Vizagapatam	18	" 3	" Narakel	30	and 1
" Bimlipatam	18	" 3	" Cox's	19	" 5
Arrive Calcutta	29	" 5	Arrive Bombay	30	" 5

The Steam ship *Umbra*, 1,023 tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. MOLONEY, will be despatched as above, on the 15th instant.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 16th August, the steam ra ds not communica e with the port of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passe gers for these ports will be landed at Narakel, six miles n rth of Mangalore, from whence they can proceed by backwater to stations on the Railway.

Passengers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month for Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st for Colombo, interchange passengers and cargo at Galle with the Company's steamers.

Steamers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamer of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Borders:—

Departure from Border to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Bewas.	Karunja.	Dhuruntur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	1 0	0 5	0 3	0 2	0 3
Second Class ...	0 8	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 2
Third Class ...	0 4	0 2	0 1	0 0	0 1

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Sunder, the Dhurruntur Ferry will leave every morning at 6 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurruntur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 40.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th October, 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay.....	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin.....	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry..	" Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Vingorla.....	" Monday.	Calicut	" Monday.
Goa	" Monday.	Tellicherry ...	" Monday.
Carwar	" Monday.	Cannanore ...	" Monday.
Compta	" Tuesday.	Mangalore ...	" Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	" Wednesday.	Compta	" Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	" Wednesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry ...	" Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
Calicut	" Wednesday.	Vingorla	" Thursday.
Beypore	" Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	" Thursday.
Cochin.....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay.....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 26th instant. From Cochin she will continue her voyage to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta returning the same route.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 21st May, 1867.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will leave for the Coast ports, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on SATURDAY, 26th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 22nd May, 1867.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Ld.,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately on their respective goods as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "NYANZA," arrived from Mauritius, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Nyanza*.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE OF CARGO PER [illegible]

[illegible] PORTABLE ENCYCLO[illegible]UNDER'S TREASURIES, comprising History, Geography, Biography, Literature, Science, from a most [illegible]epertory of information on all subjects than half a cubic foo. of space. [illegible]e bound in calf. Rs. 30-0.

[illegible]be had separately, bound in cloth at

THACKER, VINING & Co.

[illegible]D. of NAVIGATION and [illegible]eather- Rs. 10-0.
[illegible]VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensem. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE.—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.

J. D. ROBINSON
BERAMJI NAOROSJI } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

NOTICE.—The QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY occurring on FRIDAY next, the undermentioned Banks will be closed on that day, and SATURDAY, 24th and 25th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited)
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MONEY ORDER AGENCY will be opened at SHOLAPORE from the 1st Proximo.

EDWIN W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Controller Money Order Office,
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—FOURTH DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Fourth Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rs. 45 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after SATURDAY, the 1st June, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3.

Production of the Share Certificates will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

NOTICE.—During my temporary absence from Bombay, my business will be carried on by Mr. EUEL MEIDINGER, who holds my Power of Attorney and signs my name per procuration.

A. C. GUMPERT.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DICKENS'S WORKS, cheap edition:—

Old Curiosity Shop, 2 vols.....	Rs. 3 0
David Copperfield, 2 vols.....	" 3 0
Nicholas Nickleby, 2 vols.....	" 3 0
Barnaby Rudge, 2 vols.....	" 3 0
Christmas Books, 1 vol.....	" 1 8
Oliver Twist, 1 vol.....	" 1 8
Dombey and Son, 2 vols	" 3 0
Tale of Two Cities 1 vol.....	" 1 8
Uncommercial Traveller, 1 vol.....	" 1 8
Great Expectations, 1 vol.....	" 1 8
Sketches by Boz 1 vol.....	" 1 8
Martin Chuzzlewit 2 vols.....	" 3 0
Bleak House 2 vols.....	" 3 0
Little Dorrit 2 vols.....	" 3 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

DICKENS'S WORKS, complete set in 24 volumes, Illustrated, and bound ½ morocco..... Rs. 210

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THACKERAY'S WORKS uniform edition red cloth:—

Miscellanies 4 vols. each.....	Rs. 4 8
Vanity Fair	" 4 8
Virginius	" 5 0
Newcomes	" 5 0
Pendennis	" 5 0
Henry Esmond	" 4 8
Adventures of Philip	" 4 8
Irish Sketch Book	" 3 12
Lovel the Widower.....	" 3 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.—25 Volumes—neatly bound in half calf. Rs. 45.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER, from the collection of Punch by John Leech, Four series, bound in two handsome volumes. Half morocco. Rs. 45.

*** These contain almost the whole of the humourous social sketches contributed to Punch during many years by John Leech, and to which it owes much of its success.

An evening party is hardly complete without them, as the amusement they produce is inexhaustible.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES: the remainder of the Stock of Letts' Diaries for 1867 is now offered at English prices in order to clear the account.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, by Professor D. T. Ansted, M.A. An important and interesting work Rs. 9. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE. Volume 54. July to December 1866. Rs. 3-8. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

COLLOQUIAL DIALOGUES, English and Hindustani, by Ghulam Mohammed—with a short Grammar of the language. Price Rs. 2, by post Rs. 2-4.

NAUTICAL TERMS, English and Hindustani, Rs. 1, by post Re. 1-4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY, or the modern changes of the earth and its inhabitants, considered as illustrative of Geology. By Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. Entirely new edition, with Maps, Plates and Woodcuts, in two volumes—vol. 1, now ready, octavo, Rs. 12-0

[illegible]mpart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....		28 45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	Rs.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ...	"	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ...	"	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ...	"	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ...	"	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	"	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	"	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	"	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ... "	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	50 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars..... Per doz..	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars.....	6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.....	28 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30 0
OTTO MULLER, Manager.	
SOUTHGATES' Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.....	40 0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways.....	19 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags.....	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags.....	8 0
BADHAM'S For Railway Rug	16 to 20 0
BADHAM'S Fashionable Railway Rug	30 0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30 0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug.....	30 0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36 0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22 0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Silwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROS.

MANSFIELD TESTIMONIAL FUND.—It is proposed to place in the Frere Hall a full length Portrait of the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., in commemoration of his services as Commissioner in Sind. Subscriptions towards this object are invited and may be paid into the Agra Bank. Any surplus funds will be devoted to an Educational endowment, or to any other purpose of which the donors may approve.

W. G. HALL, Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
A. E. DENSO,
NAOMULL HOTECHUND, C.S.I.
BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE,
SHAIK ABDOOL GUFFOOR.

Kurrachee, 15th May 1867.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck Benoit. *Courvoisier Brothers* } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches, and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—To guard against spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to insp ct the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

MESSRS. MACINDOE, ROGERS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE to all the CREDITORS, who have signed the Trust Deed that they are requested forthwith to send in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS and to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned, and to prove the same before the 14th August 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their Claims within the time above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Dated, Bombay, 27th April 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY an insolvent trader.

Upon hearing Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that the Creditors of the abovenamed Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, do on or before the sixth day of June next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Michael Hugh Scott, Gilbert Macleod Stewart and Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, the Trustees of the above Estate at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, in Elphinstone Circle.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1867.

(Signed) JOSEPH ARNOULD,

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been made and is payable at the Office of the Company on the 1st June.

An interim Dividend of Rs. 100 per share is also declared and is payable subject to the payment of above Call on production of Share Certificates.

ROBINSON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the capital Stock of the Corporation, for the year ending 31st December 1866, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the 22nd instant.

The transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 22nd instant inclusive.

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen, beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their PRESERVED PROVISION, they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture, Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and of every description Oilmen's Stores.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—MATHERAN TRAFFIC.—NOTICE.—On and from FRIDAY, 24th instant, the 5-40 P. M. Passenger Train from Bombay will cease to convey Passengers for Badlapoor and Nareli.

From the same date, the 6-45 A. M. Train from Nareli for Bombay will be discontinued.

W. KNOX,
Bombay, 18th May, 1867. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ALTERATION OF TRAINS (about 3rd June next.)—During the Monsoon the Passenger Trains on the G. I. P. Railway will run as under:—

MAIN LINE TRAINS (NORTH EASTERN.)

The mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Nagpore and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The present 8-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Nagpore and Khundwah will leave at 7-0 A. M.

The mixed Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 3-0 P. M. for Bombay will leave Nagpore at 11-45 A. M. and Khundwah at 1-0 P. M.

The Mail Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-30 P. M. and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. for Bombay, will leave Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 5-15 P. M.

An additional Down Local Passenger Train (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) will be run daily from Bombay to Callian leaving Bombay at 1-0 P. M. and arriving at Callian at 3-0 P. M.

MAIN LINE TRAIN (South Eastern).

The present 9-15 A. M. passenger Train from Bombay to Poona will leave Bombay at 9-0 A. M. arriving at Poona at 5-0 P. M.

The present mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Sholapoor at 5-0 P. M., will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The 9-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Sholapoor will leave at 2-30 P. M. reaching Poona at 9-25. P. M.

The passenger Train now leaving Poona for Bombay at at 9-45 A. M., will leave at 10-0 A. M.

The up-mixed Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-0 midnight will leave at 4-0 P. M.

The up-mail Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-45 P. M. will leave at 5-0 A. M.

MAHIM BRANCH.

The existing up and down Mahim Trains are slightly accelerated.

W. KNOX,
Bombay, May 16th 1867. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Ar and Art
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusements and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Call of Rupees 500 (five hundred) per share is due this day, on the shares of the above Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Meadow Street, and that interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. will from this day be charged on all unpaid calls.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1867, at 12 o'Clock, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders held on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, viz:—

1st. That the Western Insurance Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd That Mr. A. E. Ashley be appointed sole Liquidator at a remuneration of ¼ per cent. on the amount distributed and that no commission be charged.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. (Limited)
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secys. & Treasurers Western Insurance Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Elphinstone Circle, when the following resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st That the Resolution come to at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, instant,—"That Clause 15 of the "Articles of Association of the Company, viz., that in "case the Company should at any time be wound up, it "shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature, "Bombay, be rescinded," be confirmed.

2nd. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

G. W. TERRY,
Secretary W. I. Hotel Company (Limited.)

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls,
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets,
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Special Resolution passed on the 23rd ultimo, raising the Capital of the Company, and confirmed at a Meeting held this day, a Call of Rs. 3,600 per Share has been made and the same is payable on or before FRIDAY the 31st instant.

A Dividend is also declared of Rs. 2,600 per Share payable at the Office of the Company on the 31st instant subject to the payment of the above Call, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR.—Boys' (treble) voices are required to fill vacancies. Apply at the Cathedral on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS at half-past 5 P. M.

LIEBEG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis) prepared from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Like Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Anticorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef-tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by EVERY OVERLAND MAIL by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.) request attention to their terms of business, and to the advantages afforded by their *liberal discounts for prompt payment.*

TERMS.

1st.—To approved Customers three months' credit is allowed. Intending purchasers, who have had no previous dealings with the Company, are requested to enclose with their orders, remittances, or satisfactory Bombay references.

2nd.—On all accounts paid within a month, exceeding Rs. 20, discounts of 5 per cent; and on those exceeding Rs. 200 discounts of 10 per cent.; are allowed.

3rd.—All accounts extending over periods exceeding six months will be charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will be calculated to the end of each of the Company's official half-years, viz., 1st April and 1st October.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite particular attention to their PURVEYING DEPARTMENT, which is kept replete with the freshest stores; all perishable articles (Infants and Invalids' Food, &c., &c.) being imported by weekly Overland Mail. Arrangements have been made by the Company for WEEKLY OVERLAND SUPPLIES of HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, to commence in May.

(N. B.—The freshness and quality of all STORES guaranteed.)

T. & Co. confidently recommend their quarterly shipment of WINES:—

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice d

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr ct		
2,150,000	1,000	600	8	Bank of Bengal ...	1,200 per share.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	99 per sh.
4,000,000	200	125 p.		Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
3,000,00	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	99 per share.
1,000,000	200	25	nil	Central Bank ...	21 per share.
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
500,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	
1,000,00	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	13 per cent. Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,00	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
				London & China ...	15 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank ...	99 p ct p.a
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	115 per sh.
1,000,00	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C	75 p ct p. ex-di
640,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of In	60 per ct are
.....	250	100	.....	Western Bank ...	50 pct nominal.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Bainbridge, Captain H. C., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Miller, Lieutenant, 38th Foot, on leave, from Sealkote.

Thornhill, Assistant Surgeon T. A., 7th Hussars, on leave, from Sealkote.

Mallaby, Major Assistant Quarter Master General N. D. A., on route, from Poona.

Ricketts, Surgeon C., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Peshawar.

Bainridge, Captain H. C., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Pagan, Captain, 38th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Thornhill, Assistant Surgeon T. A., 7th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Miller, Lieutenant, 38th Foot, on leave, to England.

Montgomery, Brigadier General, Brigade Staff, on leave, to England.

Bainbridge, Captain H. C., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Thursday, 23rd May.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Captain T. T. Kirkpatrick, 3rd Dragoon Guards; and Major (Brevet Colonel) Vialls, 95th Foot, have obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate, subject to confirmation.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. T. Cornewall, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer 6th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Brigadier General G. S. Montgomery is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Captain P. H. LeGeyt, Staff Corps, Second Political Assistant, Kattywar, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon H. R. L. Veale, Royal Artillery, is appointed Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Inspector General, British Medical Department.

The following Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the British Troops in this Presidency, from the 11th instant, the date of their arrival in Bombay :—

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stewart, M.D.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. McCutchan.

Assistant Surgeons W. Nolan, M.B., and J. R. C. Lowry, M.B., are brought on the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 17th April 1867 instead of the 22nd, as stated in G. O. No. 305 of 1867.

A Non-Commissioned officer who has passed the higher standard in Hindustani may be permitted to appear for examination in high proficiency, and on passing will receive the same reward as is granted to a Commissioned Officer.

The following appointments are made :—

Major J. T. Annesley, Paymaster of Pensioners and Superintendent of Family Payments, Bombay, to be Acting Military Paymaster at the Presidency during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel E. Grant, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Hodgson, Superintendent of Police, Tanna, to be Acting Paymaster of Pensioners and Superintendent of Family Payments, Bombay, vice Major Annesley.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Arthur to be Acting Resident at Baroda during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Barr on leave.

Major S. C. Law to act as Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta during the absence of Major Black on leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Bosanquet to act as Judge and Session Judge at Ahmednuggur during Mr. Richardson's absence on leave, or until further orders

Mr. W. Sandwith to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Kulladghee until further orders, vice Mr. Bosanquet.

Mr. A. Lyon is confirmed, as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Tanna pending Mr. Izon's tenure of the Joint Judgeship at Rutnagherry, or until further orders.

Captain W. A. Gillespie is appointed to act as Magistrate of the District of Shikarpoor from the date of his appointment to act as Collector of that district, namely, 4th May 1867.

Mr. R. M. Lambert, in addition to his duties of Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector, officiated as Superintendent of the Hyderabad Police from 8th March to 19th ultimo, both days inclusive.

Mr. Nana Morojee to be Third Magistrate of Police in Bombay during the absence of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on other duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis to act as Commissioner of Customs Salt and Opium, during the absence of Mr. A. D. Robertson, on six months' leave to Europe.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed examinations in the languages specified according to the higher standard :—

Mr. C. H. S. Johnston in Hindustani.

Mr. E. M. Pearson in Marathi.

Mr. H. L. Cameron in Gunjerathi.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers, having produced the necessary certificates, have been granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Covenanted.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, 6 months.

Uncovenanted.

Captain W. C. Barker, late I. N., 6 months.

Mr. A. S. Bulkley, 3 months.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, 6 months.

Mr. J. F. Hoss, 6 months.

Mr. H. E. Locke, 6 months.

Messrs. A. L. Spens and A. C. Jervoise, of the Civil Service, have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. T. Molecey to act as Architect to Government during Mr. Paris' absence on leave to England.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Robinson, I. N., is appointed to act as Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port in consequence of the departure of Mr. Pryce to Europe on medical Certificate.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J. H. Sylvester is appointed Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd May, 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott, was directed to return to Poona at the public expense.

The following medical arrangements are made :—

Staff Assistant Surgeon Hannagan, to proceed to Aden on the breaking up of the Feetbul Sanitarium to relieve Staff Assistant Surgeon Cuffe who will proceed to Bombay.

These officers will travel at the public expense.

Lieutenant A. H. Woodhouse, General List, wing subaltern 4th Rifles, is removed from that appointment but will continue attached to that Regiment until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed an examination in Hindoostanee according to the lower Standard :—

Lieutenant F. S. Humfrey, 51st Foot, Adjutant Kurrachee Depot.

Notification has been received of the undermentioned officers of the 1st Foot having been posted to Battalion as specified :—

Major E. T. St. L. Mcguire, to the 1st Battalion; Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Coles; Captain W. G. Brown; and Lieutenant J. B. Watts, to the 2nd Battalion.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Lieutenant C. A. Davies, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 20th April to 9th July; and Ensign J. B. Irving, 1st Battalion 4th Foot, from 12th April to 12th October, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Staff Assistant Surgeon T. N. Davis, 18th Brigade R. A. from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

Captain R. G. White, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from 11th to 20th May, to proceed to Ajmere on medical certificate.

Lieutenant G. Y. Witherall, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from 13th May to 1st June to proceed to Taragur, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. H. Dougherty, 26th Foot; and Ensign E. M. Dougherty, 26th Foot, from 1st July to 30th August, in extension, on private affairs.

Captain F. T. Cornewall, 6th N. I., from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.			
23	Ottawa (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, April 29.
	Lepanto	Walker	Shields, Dec. 10.
	Phlox (s)	Barker	Goa, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.			
23	The Picture	Gillies	Liverpool.
	Water Witch	Brown	Calcutta.
	Theresa Teitgens	Swill	Liverpool.
	Rogarry	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Sidachar*, C. Oman, bound to Cork.

Ship *Bayard*, J. A. Jackson, bound to Liverpool.

P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, A. Prich, bound to Aden and Suez.

Ship *Fleur de Lis*, Thomson, bound to Liverpool.

S. S. *Penang*, McCallum, bound to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Clarendon*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Duplex*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Thomas Seddon*, for Liverpool.

P. S. *Kishna*, for Aden and Suez.

Cashmere, for Coast and Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

No. 7.

MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE, TABLEAU the III, The Bursting of the shell!!!

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

PRESS READER WANTED.—Apply by letter, "A. S.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

TO BE SOLD at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Auction on SATURDAY next. A fine Bay Australian Riding Horse (Gelding), six years old, 1 and 1½ high.

NOTICE.—A bale picked up in the harbour, and landed at the Custom House, will be delivered to the proper parties on payment of charges.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents Ship *The Picture*.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the *Salsette*; also enamelled leather leggings may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of FAJAL NOOR MAHOMED RAHIMTOOLA, NOOR MAHOMED and HOOSIN NOOR MAHOMED, Insolvents, lately trading under the name and firm of NOOR MAHOMED DATOOBHOY SONS & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Honorable the SITTING JUDGE in Chambers on MONDAY, the 17th day of June 1867 at 10½ A. M., on behalf of the said RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED and HOOSIN NOOR MAHOMED for leave to recommence trading. MACFARLANE & GREEN.

Bombay, 23rd May 1867. Insolvents' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.—(By order of the Mortgagee)—On THURSDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, a quantity of JEWELLERY consisting of two valuable Diamond Rings, two pairs of Diamond Earrings, a number of Gold Hunting and open faced Watches, Gold Chains and Guards, Gold Brooches and Breast Pins, Gold Bracelets and Seals, Silver and Sandlewood Card and Cigar Cases, a number of Gold Rings set with pearls and different kinds of stones and a variety of other articles and a fireproof safe with drawers on stand.

Also on the same day the property of an officer leaving the Presidency, consisting of a few articles of BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, such as Round, Dining, Washing and Dressing Tables, Easy and Arm Chairs, Conversation and other Couches, Screen, Sideboard, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, and other Sundry articles.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PASSOO JAIRAZ, KHUTAU PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the application for LEAVE TO TRADE appointed to be made on FRIDAY the 24th day of May 1867, has been POSTPONED, till TUESDAY next, the 28th day of May instant, on account of the Queen's Birthday.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of PASSOO JAIRAZ, KHUTAU PURSHOTUM and JAIRAZ RAMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, and Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Tuesday the 28th instant an application will be made before Sir Joseph Arnould in his Chambers, in the High Court, at 1 p.m. two o'clock in the afternoon, for an order for the appointment of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw, or some other fit and proper person, as Trustee of the estate of the abovenamed insolvents, in the place and stead of J. D. Robinson (one of the Trustees of the said Estate, whose appointment was confirmed by this Honourable Court, by an order dated the 9th day of October 1866, but who is about to leave India) and with the same scale of remuneration, and the same exemption from security as was prescribed in the Creditors resolution and the order confirming the same.—Dated this 22nd May 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

(In celebration of the Birth-day of our Most Gracious Sovereign.)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A DESERVING CHARITABLE INSTITUTION

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF

THE KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY.

Under European Instruction.

ON FRIDAY EVENING THE 24TH MAY 1867,

When will be represented Shakspear's most thrilling and sensational historical Tragedy of

JULIUS CÆSAR,

To be followed by a most laughable local song entitled—

THE BOMBAY LOAFER.

(IN CHARACTER,)

[Written expressly for the Society: copies of which, with an Illustration will be kept on sale at the Box Office, Theatre, on the night of the performance.]

To conclude with the most interesting and screaming Farce of

WILFUL MURDER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved seats) Rs. 5.

Dress Circle (unreserved) Rs 4 | Upper Tier .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... 3 | Pit..... 1

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Soondy & Co., Fort, and at the Box Office, Theatre, on the night of the performance. Doors open at 8½ P. M. and the performance to commence at 9 P. M. precisely.

(*To begin with an original Prologue.*)

N.B.—Fans supplied Gratis in the Dress Circle.

☞ Ice water provided free of charge in the compound.

By order, &c.

KRISHNANATH AMBARNATH,
Secretary.

VIVAT REGINA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
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Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scindia Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Lund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS :

Bombay :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.

Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street.

London :—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo of Coals per Ship *Lepanto*, arrived from the Tyne, are requested to send off boats and take delivery of the same immediately; failing which the Captain will land the Coals at the expense and risk of the concerned.

J. SIGG & Co., Agents,
Ship *Lepanto*.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA; Insolvent Traders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO TRADE appointed to be made on Friday the 24th day of May 1867 has been POSTPONED, till Tuesday next, the 28th day of May instant, on account of the Queen's Birth-day.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHAMULL PURBUT, NURPALL POONJA, THAKURSY DEWJEE and KOORPALL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, lately trading under the name and firm of BHARMULL PURBUT and Company.

TAKE NOTICE that the application Advertised as being intended to be made on FRIDAY the 24th day of May 1867 in the above matter will be made on TUESDAY the 28th day of May, 1867, at 2-30 P.M.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1867.

KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of Bharmull Purbut & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867.

THE reiterated complaint of the Municipal Commissioner that he is always straitened for funds to meet current expenses has had the desired effect upon the Justices and Government, and Mr. Crawford has been permitted to go to the rate-payers for an extra quarter's rates at once, and to draw the future rates half-yearly in advance, in order to liquidate all existing demands upon the municipality and begin the world afresh with money in both pockets. It has happened, however, that the municipal fund exhibited a very remarkable elasticity during last year which has placed in the hands of the Commissioner the sum of Rs. 5,35,7s9 in excess of the budget estimate. So unforeseen a financial result might have found Mr. Crawford in easy circumstances enabling him to meet all demands against the municipality; but instead of this, we find that while the amount of the budget grant was Rs. 28,40,560, the total expenditure was Rs. 34,90,905, or six and a half lacs in excess of the sanctioned expenditure. And to this must be added the sum of Rs. 70,496 of unauthorized expenditure under what is called the "Halalcore Account."

While we are ready to make all due allowance for the working of a comparatively new institution, the very heavy amount of unauthorized expenditure incurred by the Commissioner last year renders it imperative upon the Bench not only to enquire carefully into the excess of expenditure itself, but into the principle upon which the excess was expended. That it may have been spent in the best interests of the city is not the question we now propose. It may or it may not have been so expended: but we desire to know whether there is no power in the Municipal Act which can compel the Commissioner to submit for the approval and sanction of the Justices all the expenditure which he may consider necessary? Turning to Section XXXV. of the Act we find it laid down that "no new work or series of works, not provided for in the budget, the estimated cost of which shall exceed five hundred rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Justices previously obtained," and on referring to the Commissioner's report for last year we find an excess of expenditure on the Budget grant under nearly every head of the municipal accounts. It is true that explanations of the excess of expenditure are offered by the Commissioner, and it is for the Justices to say how far these are satisfactory. Under the head of "Repairs of roads" for instance, the Commissioner remarks :—"For the repairs of roads my predecessors had in 1864, committed themselves to an expenditure of about 10½ lacs per annum for three years. I have already stated how I relieved the municipality of the burden of these contracts. But I so far agreed with the old board that I thought at least 8 lacs ought to be spent on them in the year 1866. But there was not that amount available, and I accordingly suggested in my letter to the Clerk of the Peace of the 10th November 1865, that so much may be cut off from the item 'road and other repairs' as will bring the current expenditure within what may be decided upon as the estimated income for 1866, from all the sources provided by the Act. This was generally agreed to, and accordingly the road's item was left to the last, when, there being only Rs. 3,69,000 left, it was placed at my disposal on the understanding that in the event of the income exceeding the estimate, I was at liberty to exceed the grant for this item?" And nearly 5½ lacs were expended accordingly. The roads may have demanded the expenditure of this sum, with that we have nothing to do; but we may justly complain of the free and easy way in which the excess of income was disposed of under this head, a proceeding as irregular as it is possible to conceive: and if the Justices made such a provisional grant as they are represented to have done, we can only condemn the proceeding as opposed to all true progress. This example may serve to show the principle of irregularity which appears to run through the expenditure during the year. Early in 1866 the Commissioner must have perceived the healthy elasticity of the municipal income, and he must at the same time have felt his straitened circumstances in respect of cash balances in hand to meet current expenditure. The opportunity was a good one for securing a working balance and for overcoming the wants of contractors and others by prompt payment. No such suggestion appears to have occurred to the Commissioner; on the contrary, the system that prevailed was to create an empty exchequer by spending the money before it was received. The best excuse for allowing a chronic deficit to prevail in the municipal fund seems to be that 1866 "was our first year under a budget system." But this excuse has had the effect of increasing taxation in 1867, and if it is permitted to do duty from year to year will assuredly place unnecessary burdens upon the people. There must be a change of system: the office of Controller of Municipal accounts should be distinctly charged with the duty of controlling not the accounts only but the municipal expenditure, and should be held responsible for excess of expenditure. The public have good cause to be satisfied with the way the Controller has rendered his accounts. Everything connected with his department is concise and clear, but we demand more than this. We demand that this officer shall be something more than a machine; that his duties shall be well and truly to prevent unsanctioned expenditure; and that the nature of these duties shall be distinctly laid down in the Act. At present it is not so: the XIII. section of the Municipal Act is ambiguous and simply declares that "the Governor in Council shall appoint a Controller of Municipal accounts, who shall generally supervise the receipts and disbursements of the municipal fund, and shall have charge of all municipal accounts. The Controller's countersignature shall be necessary upon all cheques drawn against the municipal fund, and he shall have power to correspond direct with the Justices and with the Governor in Council: provided that should he refuse his countersignature to any cheque drawn by the Commissioner, he shall be bound to report the same with full reasons within six hours to the Justices, and to the Governor in Council." The refusal to countersign any cheque here contemplated seems to imply a power to object whenever the budget grant is about to be exceeded, but as this power has not been exercised at any time under the new Act, both the Controller and Commissioner must be acting under the impression that the former officer may countersign any cheque for municipal expenditure which the latter officer may be pleased to draw. In order to render the working of the Commissioner's and Controller's departments as harmonious as possible, as well as to carry out the spirit of the Act, it is absolutely necessary that the duties of the Controller should be more clearly laid down than they have been. It should, for instance, be distinctly stated that the Controller can only refuse his countersignature to any cheque drawn by the Commissioner when the money about to be drawn is to be paid on account of unsanctioned expenditure: if this were done, no cheque that might be refused by the Controller would be drawn by the Commissioner. In like manner, clause XXXV. of the Act should be modified thus :—"No new work or series of works, not provided for in the budget, the estimated cost of which shall exceed five hundred rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Justices, and no unsanctioned expenditure of any kind which may exceed five hundred rupees shall be incurred for the general purposes of the municipality without the previous sanction of the Justices, excepting only on urgent sanitary matters where life would be in danger; and such extra expenditure shall be duly made known to the Justices at their next meeting." If these points were clearly set forth in the Act both the public and the Justices would have cause of satisfaction: we commend the matter to the Justices accordingly.

It is desirable also that the Commissioner shall come up with his annual budget, showing full details regarding the expenditure for which sanction is to be requested. Every new work should be clearly defined, and should include reliable estimates obtained from the Municipal Engineer. No less than this is expected from Government officers, who may be engaged upon the Government budget. In these budgets every item of expenditure is specified with the minutest detail, and we do not see why the same system should not be adopted by the municipality. The two last municipal budgets must have left the Justices in the most deplorable ignorance with regard to what they had sanctioned, and the Commissioner must himself desire to bring the present faulty system to an end. The want of a full knowledge of the details of municipal expenditure must render the Justices unequal to the duty of sanctioning the estimates in a manner calculated to advance the interests of the city. And the same ignorance must incapacitate them for dealing with new taxes. What is the value of the information which declares that 8 lacs of rupees are annually required for keeping the roads in order, if the details of the expenditure are not explained? Justices cannot be expected to ask questions on these matters, nor can they expect to receive intelligible replies in the short space of time occupied by a meeting. Section XXXIII. of the Municipal Act not only invests the Justices with authority in respect of the preparation of the budget, but contemplates that they "shall from time to time, by order passed at a special general meeting direct" some duty to be done by the Commissioner, and that duty consists in preparing the budget "in such detail and form" not as the Justices shall approve, but as they shall "direct." We hope to see such direction duly notified to the Commissioner in succeeding years, and if this is done, it may be expected the Justices will become more familiar with the details of expenditure than they now are. The present direction of the municipal expenditure is too completely in the hands of the Commissioner, and while this expenditure may be carried to the fullest extent of the capacity of an overflowing exchequer, it opens up a means of wasteful expenditure, and at the same time leaves the Justices in much ignorance of the true state of the fund. We must begin to arrange our municipal affairs in time, if it is desired to give the city the full benefit of a very large income. The unauthorized expenditure of last year may be still going on: of this at least we are sure that no Justice can tell whether it is or is not continued, and if continued, in what direction or to what extent. What can even the standing Committee of the Justices tell about this matter under the present loose system; and considering the peculiar position of the Controller, we should like to know whether the meeting-room of the Standing Committee (which is supposed to fulfil the functions of a Municipal Council, though in practice it has really hitherto had no power to check or control the Commissioner) is not a sealed chamber to him? In virtue of his office we think the Controller should be entitled to a place at this board. The time has come when his experience in municipal finance should be availed of, to say nothing of the position in which it was evidently the intention of the framer of the Act to have placed him. Mr. Crawford has worked well as an executive, and has done something in the way of organization in a new and extensive department; but in matters of finance he is loose, and we may add careless. While willing to effect a considerable reform, he breaks down in the most essential part of it; viz: that which has to do with carefully husbanding his means, and looking well to the adjustment of income and expenditure. He will be a municipal autocrat, and a faulty municipal act permits the pretension: if the last municipal report is not exactly what could be wished, the remedy as we have said is to be found in amending Mr. Cassels' piece of very hurried legislation. We reserve for a future article the consideration of the appendices to the Commissioner's report, which we believe to be full of instruction.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay gives a ball this evening at Matheran in celebration of Her Majesty's birth day.

WE regret to learn that the news of the *Times of India's* mutiny at Meerut was telegraphed home on Tuesday morning last. The contradiction, of course, was sent forward on Wednesday; but the probability is that we shall hear in a day or two of a panic in London among the holders of all kinds of Indian Securities caused by the intelligence received from Bombay of the outbreak of a second Indian mutiny. We in Bombay can afford to laugh at the whole story; but it must not be forgotten that people in England have very hazy notions indeed about Indian affairs, and that their first impulse, on hearing the false news, would be to fancy all the horrors of 1857 were about to be re-enacted in this country. Nor is the mischief likely to have been worked by the telegram merely financial; for, at a time when England is attempting to recover her lost political influence in Europe, and to persuade the continental powers to agree to a general disarmament, nothing could be imagined better calculated to render all the efforts of her government of none effect than the information that another mutiny had broken out in her most important dependency. It is quite possible that the story of the pretended mutiny may have had its origin in a stock-jobbing intrigue, and we think the Government have been guilty of culpable negligence in allowing such a telegram to pass along the wires. The British Government lately took under its own control the transmission of political messages by the Atlantic Cable, on account of the mischief done in America by lying telegrams about the Fenians, and lying telegrams about Indian mutinies are at least equally dangerous.

A MID-DAY edition of the *Times of India* of yesterday supplies one or two points of information regarding the new Public Works loan beyond what we were able to publish yesterday morning. It seems the tenders for the loan fell short of the million and a half which Government proposed to raise, by £78,200 and that the highest tender was at 3 per cent premium. Of the five years portion of the loan (£400,000) the sum of £110,000 was taken above par and £263,800 at par; of the ten years portion of the loan (£500,000) the sum of £332,800 was taken above par and £115,200 at par; and of the fifteen years portion of the loan (£600,000) the sum of £513,400 was taken at above 100½ and £86,600 at 100½.

THE *Englishman* (May 17) :—At their meeting yesterday, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no alteration in their rates of interest or discount.

THE same :—The hill tribes, Meenas and Bheels of Oodeypore, are giving Rajah Shumbhoo Singh a very considerable amount of trouble. The Rajah has moved his troops against them, and several engagements have already taken place with varying success.

THE same :—The Singapore Telookdars, whose rising against the Rajah of Rewah we noticed on the 15th instant, made a representation, of their grievances to the Viceroy. In reply, they have been informed that His Excellency will decline to interfere, or to consider their case, so long as they shall persist in refusing the terms offered them by the Rajah.

THE same :—We hear from Cawnpore that two cases of cholera had occurred in the Royal Artillery there, but they were not of a very serious character. Cholera camps had, however, been prepared in case the disease should develop itself. The weather is said to be "most extraordinary," the thermometer ranging during the day from 75° to 79° only. Strong cold winds prevailed, and punkahs and tatties were at a discount. Small-pox of a somewhat virulent form is also said to be raging in the neighbourhood of the station.

THE *Indian Daily News* :—Officers in the uncovenanted branch of the public service will be glad to learn that a despatch has been sent to the Secretary of State by the Government of India, soliciting the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to a measure proposed by the Governor-General in council to grant an out-of-employed allowance to uncovenanted officers holding respectable posts, and drawing high salaries when thrown out of employ by reduction of establishments or abolition of their offices, and not incapacitated by sickness or age until they are otherwise provided for.

THD DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The resolution formed by the Justices of establishing a system of drainage for Bombay which will render the employment of water-closets compulsory, is deserving of reconsideration. The enquiry arises whether the natives of this city can be induced to use water-closets, and whether a large proportion of the labouring classes are not too poor to pay for them? If the expense of constructing these closets should fall upon the landlords, the necessary rise in rents which would follow would probably result in an increase of the very serious condition of overcrowding which already prevails. Before it is determined to introduce the water-closet system, it seems advisable to enquire amongst the leading natives whether the people would be willing to adopt it, and if there were any objections, to ascertain what the nature of them are. There is the preliminary objection against permitting low caste natives to enter the houses of high caste Hindoos. This would perhaps be overcome by leaving the construction and repairs of the closets in the hands of Europeans and native Christians. But the two chief points that require elucidation are, whether the natives can show good cause against being compelled to use closets —including in this, even harmless prejudice— and whether the poorer classes can bear the expense of construction and repairs? To my mind the introduction of the water-closet system seems beset with difficulties; and a committee of enquiry to consider everything connected with the proposed drainage system before it is sanctioned would be extremely useful. It would satisfy the people themselves that their pockets, their habits, and even their prejudices were not intended to be interfered with, except after due public enquiry. As the drainage scheme has been already dealt with, the people of the city have really had no voice in the matter. It appears to be considered sufficient that the scheme shall have no outrageous engineering defects, and that some regard shall be had to the demands of sanitation; while it is forgotten that a very great domestic change if I may not call it a social reformation, is intended to be introduced and made compulsory upon the people. The public enquiry into the merits of Mr. Aitken's drainage scheme which I demand, would take away a good deal of the sting of the compulsion of which people might justly complain. If the evidence of their own representatives induced Government to grant its sanction to the new drainage system, the natives could have little room for just complaint. Let it be supposed that 80,000 water closets would be required under the new system, and that each closet with its private drains and appliances would cost Rs. 60; an expenditure of forty-eight lacs of rupees would have to be incurred by landlords on this account, or nearly half a million sterling. Add to this the cost of maintenance, which may be moderately taken at Rs. 5 per annum for each closet, or four lacs of Rupees. Before landlords would incur so heavy an expenditure they would endeavour to ascertain how they might recoup themselves, and this would simply mean an inordinate rise in rents. If the rents could not be forced up under such circumstances, the value of house property would become depreciated. In either case, the introduction of the water closet system would be attended with a financial derangement, disastrous either to the landlords or the tenants of Bombay. I grant that all sanitary reform can only be carried out where the people are willing to make pecuniary sacrifices to secure the blessings of health. But Mr. Aitken's proposed drainage scheme would not only involve pecuniary sacrifices on the part of the people for the introduction of water-closets, to the extent of about half a million sterling for construction, and £40,000 per annum for maintenance; it would fall upon the people at a time when the introduction of the scheme would place upon rate-payers the additional burden of finding the means for paying the interest on the loans for the execution of the drainage works. That the rate-payers must go on paying the interest on the one or two mill

THE DOCK SCHEME.

THE Dock Committee met again on Wednesday afternoon in the Town Hall. Present—Mr. A. D. Robertson (Chairman), Mr. Russel Aitken, Col. DeLisle, Mr. A. D. Grant, and Mr. James Bogie.

Col. DeLisle was examined by the Committee.

The Chairman—Have you studied Mr. Russel Aitken's estimates?

Col. DeLisle—They have not been put before us in a form in which we could study them, only the gross results without the details being shown, but so far as I can judge one important item has been under-estimated—I mean the cost of excavating the dock. I understand from Mr. Aitken that it is put down at the ordinary rate for excavation.

Mr. Aitken.—I consider it could be excavated for a rupee a yard.

Col. DeLisle—And no provision has been made for deepening the entrance.

Mr. Aitken—Oh yes, I have included that.

Col. DeLisle—How much?

Mr. Aitken—Rs. 50,000.

Col. DeLisle—I consider that you won'd have to deepen not only the more channel leading to the dock, but also some space to the leeward, because, in coming in during the monsoon, there is a tendency to drift outwards.

Mr. Aitken—Do you know the width of the entrance to the docks at London?

Col. DeLisle—No, but the circumstances are not the same.

Mr. Aitken—In what respect?

Col. DeLisle—Here, during the S. W. monsoon, you would have a strong S.W. wind tending to press the vessel leeward, unless she is kept in her place by means—for instance—of hawsers from the shore.

The Chairman—Has any examination been made of the bottom of the channel leading to the proposed dock?

Col. DeLisle—There were soundings taken formerly by Mr. Young of the Indian Navy, and from these I find that a depth of 24 feet would be at a distance of 800 feet from the dock sill. As the depth required is 25 feet, the entrance channel would have to be deepened for about a thousand feet outwards.

The Chairman—Does the bottom there consist of mud or rock?

Col. DeLisle—It is partly soft and partly hard—hard enough to make an iron rod rebound.

Mr. Grant—What width would there require to be, having water of a depth of 25 feet?

Col. DeLisle—That I would rather leave to Mr. Aitken, or whoever prepares the scheme of the dock, but I should think a width of about 500 feet would be necessary.

The Chairman—You consider the deepening would be an expensive process?

Col. DeLisle—I should say it would, judging from the case of the P. and O. Dock, where they have been deepening the entrance for two years and have not yet finished it.

The Chairman—Can you give us any idea of what you suppose the deepening would cost?

Colonel DeLisle—I have never had to do with any blasting in deep water, but Captain Henry Haigh could no doubt give you some estimate.

The Chairman—But it would be an expensive matter?

Colonel DeLisle—Rs. 3 a yard at the lowest. That would be about a lakh and a half—but this is quite an assumption.

The Chairman—Looking at the other items of Mr. Aitken's estimate, can you give us any opinion as to their justness?

Col. DeLisle—Not without seeing the details.

The Chairman (to Mr. Aitken)—Could you place those details at Col. DeLisle's disposal?

Mr. Aitken—The estimated cost of the sea wall is Rs. 1,00,0 per lineal foot. Is that sufficient?

Col. DeLisle—I suppose it would be.

Mr. Aitken—The cost of the (inner) dock wall, built dry, and including rubble (at Rs. 10 per cubic yard), mortar, and pumping (Rs. 6), is Rs. 760 per lineal yd.

Col. DeLisle—I suppose that would be enough, but I think you told me your rate for coping was Rs. 2, which I consider too little.

Mr. Aitken—The extra, for placing the work, in addition to the rubble, &c., is Rs. 100 a yard. The estimated cost of the rest is the paths each (taking them altogether)—Rs. 18 a yard for the masonry, including the arches.

Col. DeLisle—I believe that would be sufficient.

Mr. Aitken further stated that the cost of the smaller dock would be five lakhs.

Col. DeLisle suggested that Mr. Aitken might make out an abstract of the estimate, which could be put on record.

Mr. Aitken said he would do so. He stated that, to the prices he had mentioned, 10 per cent. had been added to the total estimates for contingencies.

The Chairman—Judging from the details which Mr. Aitken had given to you, do you think the estimates are sufficient?

Colonel DeLisle—So far as I can judge they are, but as we have not been doing any work for some time I may not know exactly what the prices would be at present.

The Chairman—Do you consider there would be difficulties in the changing of the water in the dock?

Colonel DeLisle—I think that the water eventually will arrive at a certain point of foulness which it will be impossible to reduce without changing the whole of the water in the dock.

Mr. Aitken—Might not the same thing be said of the bunder boat basins?

Colonel DeLisle—Yes, but the dilution would be very much greater in that case.

The Chairman reminded Mr. Aitken that the bunder boat basins would be quite open to the tide.

The Chairman—Supposing Mr. Aitken's estimates to be correct, what would the money difference be between the two schemes in regard to the extent of reclaimed land they would render available?

Colonel DeLisle—I think we estimate the value of the land at Rs. 50 a yard, if sold; and we could realize either that or the interest on it by letting the land. I fancy the difference in the case of the dock scheme would be very considerable. I have not got the figures but I take the value of the line of the land in the case of the bunder boat basins would within a few lakhs balance the cost. There would be about 16 acres of land available for sale.

The Chairman—What would be the sources of revenue in the case of the bunder boat basins?

Col. DeLisle—There would be, as under the Custom House regulations, demurrage fees, cranage fees, wharfage fees—

The Chairman—The Custom House charges no wharfage fee now till after three days, and does not require a cranage fee unless the crane is used.

Col. DeLisle—This, however, is a matter with which we have nothing to do. We would merely have to do with the construction of the bunder boat basins. But I think it is a question, seeing that other companies have embarked largely in wharves, whether Government ought to do so also.

The Chairman—I was just going to ask you whether you think it would be fair—seeing that private companies have sunk large amounts of capital in constructing docks and constructing wharves—that Government should, out of the revenues of the state, construct a place like this and throw it open rent free.

Col. DeLisle—No, I don't think it would be altogether fair, and I think the fees should be so regulated as to give an advantage to certain necessaries of life, such as grain and rice, leaving the fees on what may be called the luxuries of life as they are.

The Chairman—You consider that fees ought to be levied at the same rates as by the Elphinstone Company, for instance?

Colonel DeLisle—Well, the present rates might be reduced.

The Chairman—Or rather it ought to be a rate which would pay a fair interest on the capital expended?

Colonel DeLisle—I think that if there are great facilities afforded for trade it is quite right that the trade should pay for them.

The Chairman—Regarding it merely as an investment of public money, do you think the scheme for bunder boat basins would be a more remunerative, if wharfage fees were taken in addition to selling the land?

Col. DeLisle—Yes, I think it would, there being less outlay and less maintenance, with the further advantage of there being sixteen acres of land available for sale.

Mr. Bogie calculated that the value of that reclaimed land (sixteen acres or 77,440 yards at Rs. 50 per yard) would be in 38,72,000.

Mr. Aitken said that, taking the value to be 39 lakhs, one-third would have to be deducted for roads.

Col. DeLisle—This is excluding roads.

Mr. Aitken—Oh no.

Col. DeLisle—I was wrong. I should have stated the extent to be 13 acres, excluding roads.

Mr. Aitken calculated that—deducting the cost of the reclamation, viz. Rs. 131 per square yard—nineteen lakhs was the utmost that could be got from the sale of land.

The Chairman—Do you think that the land would be as valuable at bunder boat basins as it would be at docks?

Col. DeLisle—I don't think it would affect the question, for, either way, the goods would have to be landed.

The Chairman—But docks would necessitate the construction of warehouses, much more than bunder boat basins.

Col. DeLisle—The goods must be stored in either case.

The Chairman—But with bunder boat basins the goods intended for the Fort would come to them; those intended for Colaba would go to Colaba; and those intended for the native town would go to the Elphinstone Company's bunder,—while in the case of docks it is expected that the whole of the goods would go to them, and that warehouses would necessarily grow up in consequence.

Colonel DeLisle—It does not necessarily follow, for the goods could readily be sent round in lighters to the places to which it is desired they should go.

Mr. Aitken—But warehouses at the docks would have the preference?

Colonel DeLisle—It would depend upon what was charged.

Mr. Grant—It seems to me that if you charged a heavy wharfage fee in return for the expense of constructing the bunder boat basins—

Col. DeLisle—We do not intend to charge higher than any other.

Mr. Grant—Still the extent to which the basins were used would depend on what you charged.

Col. DeLisle—But we might be able to offer other advantages, such as that of boats being able to come and go at any time they chose.

The Chairman—Do you consider the walls of the proposed dock to be sufficiently high?

Col. De Lisle—It would depend upon the level at which the water was kept in the docks.

The Chairman—Can you produce any return showing the rise and fall of the tide?

Col. DeLisle handed in a copy of a statement which he had received from Mr. Ormiston, showing the results of observations which Mr. Ormiston had made in reference to the rise and fall of the tide. The statement showed the average rise at neap tide to be 83·13 (inches), the minimum being 81.

Mr. Aitken—Do you know anything of the usual height of walls in docks?

Col. DeLisle—The only docks I know anything of are those at Antwerp, which were built in the time of Napoleon; and in that case the dock of the ship is on a level with the quay.

Mr. Aitken—Would high walls not interrupt the ventilation?

Col. DeLisle—I don't see that it would, but I fancy that the height of the walls would effect the loading and unloading of a vessel.

The Chairman—Then, you think it would be necessary to go to increased expense in that?

Col. DeLisle—Well, I don't think the height should be less than 94 in. above the level of the water in the dock.

Mr. Aitken—It would be 94 on the outside and 91 on the inside.

The Chairman—Perhaps the expense of excavating might be avoided by vessels being kept in the stream for a day or two till a suitable tide was available?

Col DeLisle—Then you lose the advantage of despatch which is so much insisted on. They would have to wait.

Mr. Aitken—At many docks at home the vessels have to wait.

The Chairman—Do you think that the swell in the monsoon would affect the possibility of getting the vessels into dock?

Colonel DeLisle—No, except occasionally. Perhaps some extra precautions and a little more pains would be required.

Mr. Grant—I should like to know clearly about the reimbursement of the expenditure on the bunder boat basins. Is it the intention of Government to re-imburse themselves?

Colonel DeLisle—No. Government is bound to do something for the trade, considering the Customs dues that are levied.

Mr. Aitken—And why should not docks be constructed for the same reason?

Colonel DeLisle—Because docks are not used by the whole trade.

Mr. Aitken—I should like to know how you arrive at the fact that there is rock at the bottom of the channel leading to the dock entrance. I have taken no less than ten or twelve borings, five of them at the proposed entrance, and in every case the rod went down eight feet, showing that the bottom was of a sufficient softness.

Col. De Lisle could only refer to Mr. Young's experiences.

Mr. Aitken said it was only a matter of a lakh and a half after all and was not worth fighting about, but that he had wished to ascertain the reason of the general impression which seemed to prevail in Col. DeLisle's office as to there being rock at that part of the harbour.

Col. DeLisle—It is a question which can be settled very easily whenever it is decided to make the docks.

Mr. Aitken—Do you think it would be desirable in the construction of docks to have the engineers superintended by business men?

Col. DeLisle—That would depend upon the nature of the business.

Mr. Aitken—Don't you think that the shipowners and others who have to use the docks would be best able to say what would be required?

Colonel DeLisle—On many points I think it would be better to go to professional men.

Mr. Aitken—If a Harbour Board was formed and told to make this dock, and you were asked to superintend it, I suppose the first thing you would do would be to write to the Board and ask them to deposit Rs. 1,76,00,000?

Colonel DeLisle—That would depend upon Government. Government has rules to the effect that work should not be undertaken for private parties unless the money is lodged beforehand.

Mr. Aitken—I mean, you would not trust the Harbour Board?

The Chairman—I don't think that is a question to ask.

Mr. Aitken—I think it is important.

Mr. Bogie—Perhaps you will tell us, Mr. Aitken, what you are driving at?

Mr. Aitken—I want to know from Col. DeLisle how he thinks the works should be executed. I have given my opinion, and I think he should give his.

The Chairman—Col. DeLisle was put there chiefly to give his opinion on the engineering points. You were asked these questions as being the projector of the thing, —that is the difference. If you (Colonel DeLisle) consider that any other position than the one proposed would be more suitable for docks?

Colonel DeLisle—Suppose we find that these docks are not sufficient for the trade, it will be impossible to enlarge them, and we shall have to go to an entirely different site. There is another objection also to the site,—and that is, that it would be very unwise in a military point of view to concentrate all the shipping of the port in one place, rendering the whole of it liable to be destroyed by a bombardment, and making it worth while indeed for an enemy to come to this harbour.

The Chairman—And what site would you prefer?

Colonel DeLisle—I should think docks might be made at Back Bay, or in the muds at Trombay. At the latter place great expense would not be necessary.

The Chairman—But is there much depth of water there?

Colonel DeLisle—There is ample depth of mud to excavate.

Mr. Aitken—If docks were built up there, it would have the effect of destroying an immense amount of warehouse property already existing in the town.

Colonel DeLisle—I don't think so.

Mr. Aitken—Either that or it would cause an immense amount of carting.

The Chairman—An objection to that position which you refer to up at Trombay, is that it is away from the whole business part of the town.

Col. DeLisle—So it is, but I don't think it is necessary that docks should be in the business part of the town.

The Chairman—But merchants like to have access to their goods.

Mr. Aitken—Are you aware that merchants would pay more money in the shape of dues to have their goods stored in warehouses near their offices?

Col. DeLisle—I have had no experience in that line.

Mr. Aitken—But don't you think it is reasonable that it should be so?

Colonel DeLisle—It may be I dare say. Mody Bay is very convenient in that way, but it does not admit of extension, and I do not think it would be large enough for the trade of Bombay.

Mr. Aitken—But suppose you began with docks at Mody Bay you could afterwards have one at the Elphinstone Company's property and one at Back Bay (with an entrance from Colaba).

Colonel DeLisle—there is one thing,—if the dock is made at all I should prefer having the whole dock made at once, and not merely a half dock.

Mr. Aitken—There would be one advantage to you in that —you would have a roadway across the centre of the dock.

Col. DeLisle said it was not with reference to that he had spoken, but with reference to circumstances such as Capt. Henry had pointed out—there would be no economy in merely having a dock to unload in.

Mr. A. C. Brice was then examined.

The Chairman—You have given this subject some attention?

Mr. Brice—A good deal.

The Chairman—I think that Mr. Aitken is indebted to you for some of his estimates of the cost of constructing the docks?

Mr. Brice—Mr. Aitken submitted his figures to me and I consider them to be correct. I made a slight suggestion to him in regard to the loss of interest on a cargo delayed in landing.

The Chairman—Then we may accept those figures as what you consider to be correct?

Mr. Brice—I consider those figures to represent fair average rates.

The Chairman—Do you consider the docks desirable?

Mr. Brice—Very desirable.

The Chairman—What are your grounds?

Mr. Brice—In the first instance, the cargo would be landed in about half the time that would be taken even under an improved system of landing the cargo by boats I consider that a very large amount of goods would, as a matter of economy, come through the docks, as for instance all mixed cargoes, general cargoes of goods, and a very large proportion of the coals which come through the port, and which I think amount to nearly 25,000 tons.

Mr. Bogie—The average figures published in the Customs returns for the last three years do not go nearly so high as that.

Mr. Brice—I am taking it for the last year.

Colonel DeLisle—And how much of that belongs to the railway? It seems to me it would be simply making a dock for the benefit of the railway if you landed all the coal that comes to Bombay.

Mr. Grant—It would be a very important entry, however.

Colonel DeLisle—So it is, but they would have wharves of their own.

The Chairman—It does not matter who benefits by the dock if it pays. Well, Mr. Brice—

Mr. Brice—A large proportion of the coals which come through the port would be landed there on this account. The ships at present discharge in boats. The boats again, have to discharge on to the shore, and then usually the coals have to be again shifted into the waggons. By the proposed system of docks, I imagine that the ship would discharge at once into the railway trucks, and that there would be a saving of at least two rupees a ton on all coal. The cost of putting them into the boats and landing them from the boats would be saved.

Colonel DeLisle—The total cost at present for landing is two rupees.

Mr. Brice—Well, I say you would save the whole.

Colonel DeLisle—Then the landing would be done for nothing?

Mr. Brice—They are discharged at present into the boats for nothing, the charge of two rupees a ton being expected by the boatmen for carrying the coals from the ship's side to the bunder and for stacking them on shore or putting them into the railway trucks. The whole of that two rupees a ton would be saved, and I suppose about 25 per cent. would be allowed for the purpose of paying interest on the dock capital.

Colonel De Lisle—And that would not expedite the discharge at all? Defendant must be acquitted, but, before giving his judgment, he wished to hear what Mr. Khunderao had to urge against punishment being inflicted upon the complainant. Mr. Khunderao said the prosecutor's misfortune was that he had failed to prove his charge. He has no one to take care of his goods. It is true he is an opium-eater, but still his property ought to be protected. That if the charge had been made up conclusively against him, and have supported it better with false evidence, and that Jadowjee Heera had told prosecutor more that he had told here.

Mr. Brice—Yes, but I consider that docks would do it in half the time that even an efficient system of boats would do it in.

Mr. Bogie—The great defect of the present system is that consignees have to send off for their cargo?

Mr. Brice—And that they have to send off half a dozen times perhaps before they can get their cargo.

In answer to a question by Mr. Bogie, Mr. Brice said the present system was vile in the extreme, as those only could know who had to do the work. Those merchants who sat in their offices could not appreciate the work that had to be done.

The Chairman—What has prevented an improved system being adopted here?

Mr. Brice—That one of the merchants have committed themselves to the mucadams, and that they have quietly submitted to the 15 days' delay clause.

The Chairman—Do you know why that 15 days' delay clause was introduced into the Act?

Mr. Brice—I have heard it stated, but I cannot vouch for the truth of it, that it was supposed that if ships were allowed to discharge their cargoes as quickly as they could the existing bunders would be excessively overcrowded, and there would be great confusion in the harbour.

The Chairman—Are you not aware that there is a similar provision in the English law and that it was to assimilate the Indian with the English law that it was introduced?

Mr. Brice—Well, I was not, and if that is the case, it is broken in England every day.

Mr. Aitken—Do you know that the 15 days only applies at home to taking the cargo out of the dock, not out of the ship?

Mr. Bogie—I do not know of any such regulation at home. The rule in England is that the moment a ship can get a berth she discharges.

The Chairman—Yes, but the goods are not cleared out of the custom house.

Mr. Brice—I have frequently known a case where the goods have been taken out of the custom house, put into a steamer, and landed at Hamburg before a quarter of the cargo was out of the ship.

The Chairman—Then, you think that the 15 days rule is extremely obstructive?

Mr. Brice—Extremely so.

The Chairman—And that the sooner it is abolished the better?

Mr. Brice—Yes.

The Chairman—Don't we condemn the present lighter age system and bunder boat system because of the want of bunder accommodation, and is it not probable that if there was better bunder accommodation we should not complain so much of it?

Mr. Brice—We might have less cause to complain, but it seems to me that we have reached that stage at which, to keep pace with our requirements, docks are necessary.

Mr. Bogie—Have you had more bunders, say in Mody Bay, would that not satisfy the wants of the public?

Mr. Brice—I do not think it would, I think in proceeding in that way we should only be perpetuating the present wretched system. I may mention as an example that I have seen as many as 45 vessels from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and Messrs. Forbes, Bonnaud, Bombay Shipping Company to take a longer time in landing their cargo at Bores Bunder and in getting it from the bunder to the warehouse by carting and by lighters, than it had done to bring the cargo from Suez. That is one instance of the bunder accommodation system.

The Chairman—What is your opinion of the site of the proposed dock?

Mr. Brice—I consider that it is a very good site.

The Chairman—Do you consider it an objection to the site that there would be no facilities for enlarging the docks there if that came to be necessary?

Mr. Brice—I think when any enlargement was required you would have an opportunity of constructing docks in other quarters, and as at London certain descriptions of goods come to certain docks, one class of goods might be landed at the proposed import-dock, the railway goods for instance, and another class go to Colaba or to the Elphinstone Company's bunder.

The Chairman—By means of lighters?

Mr. Brice—No, that they would go to other docks probably.

The Chairman—But you could not load ships at home merely with the view of taking them into a Colaba or Mody Bay Dock. You would load them with miscellaneous cargo?

Mr. Brice—I would be to the interest of the agents to send the ship into the dock which would be most suitable for the owners of the goods which the vessel had on board.

Mr. Grant—Do you think the management of the dock should be taken up by a trust?

Mr. Brice—Yes. I do.

Mr. Grant—Do you think there would be any difficulty in getting persons to undertake the responsibility?

Mr. Brice—I do not think there would.

Mr. Grant—Don't you think they might neglect the business of the docks even after undertaking it?

Mr. Brice—Well, I do not think conscientious men would.

Mr. Bogie—But as a matter of fact do you think there are many men in Bombay who have sufficient leisure to undertake the labour of undertaking such work?

Mr. Brice—There are not very many.

In answer to a question by Mr. Aitken, Mr. Brice said the details of the dock would be managed by a general manager, and that the dock committee would merely deal with principles.

The Chairman—Do you consider that the use of the docks ought to be compulsory?

Mr. Brice—I decidedly not.

Mr. Bogie—What check would the consignees have upon the shipmaster in regard to the dock to which the ship would come with the cargo, in the event of other docks being constructed?

Mr. Brice—The engagement I fancy would be entered into in London.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Brice.

The Secretary (Mr. E. Pratt) read a long communication which had been received from Mr. De La Poire Murphy, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Defences, on the subject of the Dock Scheme, discussing the different points which had been raised in the course of the inquiry.

Mr. Russel Aitken thought the thanks of the Committee were due to Mr. Robertson for having presided at the meetings, of the Committee which he would after this be prevented from doing, from his being about to leave for England.

The Committee then adjourned.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE following statement, submitted by the Director, Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, showing the working of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph to 30th April, 1867, is published for general information :—

Months.	No. of Messages from Great Britain. Via Turkey.	Via Russia.	Mean time.	Shortest time.	Longest time.	Mean time.	Shortest time.	Longest time.	Mean time.	Shortest time.	Longest time.	Revenue of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph.	Total Messages.	Government Telegrams.	Messages of Private interest on which Government Telegrams have been refused.	Total Messages.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	Rs.				
1866. April	1,666	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 21 31	1 21 31	1 21 31	1,00,887	37	3,239	3,202	3,276
May	1,184	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 19 30	1 19 30	1 19 30	1,02,604	27	3,201	3,174	3,201
June	565	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 19 30	1 19 30	1 19 30	83,009	27	2,130	2,024	2,157
July	749	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 19 30	1 19 30	1 19 30	55,175	14	1,811	1,797	1,825
August.	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 19 30	1 19 30	1 19 30	52,306	37	2,045	2,008	2,082
Sept.	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 19 30	1 19 30	1 19 30	60,260	23	2,177	2,139	2,200
Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,410	29	2,144	2,115	2,173
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867. Jan.	...	...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	84,182	29	2,604	2,581	2,633
Feb.	347	211	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 0 23	0 0 23	0 0 23	88,502	38	2,526	2,488	2,564
March	1,566	756	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	93,919	21	2,978	2,957	2,999
April	2,031	318	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,594	1,382										9,31,800	307	32,515	32,146	32,661

* The cable between Kurrachee and Guadur was broken from 4th to 13th August 1866.

The Mekran Land Line interrupted from 4th to 10th August 1866, owing to excessive floods.

No messages received via Russia in the months of October and December 1866.

† Not ascertained yet.

ROBBERY OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY ON BOARD SHIP.

EARLY in January last the steamer *John Bright* left Bombay for Calcutta, being despatched by the trustees of the estate of B. F. Oama, in order that she might be sold at the latter port; and she had on board a small box of diamonds and other jewellery, which had been shipped by some Parsee gentlemen under bill of lading in the ordinary manner. On the arrival of the vessel at her destination it was discovered that the box had been stolen. Every man on board was searched, and both civil and criminal prosecutions were instituted, but nothing was discovered which could serve as a clue to the thief. The vessel in the meantime was sold, and the crew paid off, and from information which has been received in Bombay within the last few days it appears that the second officer, named Glover, has been apprehended by the police at Singapore with a large portion of the missing jewellery in his possession. This news was first obtained by a telegram from Galle, dated the 17th instant, and it has been confirmed by a Singapore letter of the 7th May received in town yesterday. This letter states that Glover had been arrested about a week before the date of writing, and that he had in his possession part of the missing jewellery—which, he confessed, had been stolen by a Captain Bremner (a passenger on board the steamer) and divided between them. Glover also said that Bremner had since taken his passage home. Some of the jewels which the former had taken had been sold before he was arrested, but according to the letter had been either wholly or partly recovered by the police; and the value of the whole of the jewellery which the police had secured was estimated at about Rs. 15,000. The jewels were roughly valued on shipment at Rs. 16,000, but this we are told excludes the value of some other jewellery which was sent to serve as a pattern in having the diamonds set.

At the time when the Singapore letter was despatched Glover was in gaol, and the police were awaiting instructions from Calcutta.

A civil suit brought in Calcutta by the consignees of the jewellery against the former Captain of the *John Bright* is still pending.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD MAY.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

OBSTRUCTING A DRAIN.—Annujee Girdhur, a grocer, was charged at the instance of Mr. Hopkins, Public Health inspector, with obstructing a surface or open drain by placing a bag of turmeric therein, contrary to section 123 of Act II. of 1865; and being adjudged guilty was fined Rs. 15.

ASSAULT.—Goolam Hoosein Khoodabux and Abdool Cadur Mahomed, were convicted of committing an assault against the person of Jan Mahomed; and were fined Rs. 20 each, or in default of fine to be imprisoned for a month each. Rs. 10 out of the fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the prosecutor.

MAZAGON POLICE.—21ST MAY.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

(*Narayen Canjee vs. Thakoorsee Nundoo.*)

PUNISHMENT OF A COMPLAINANT FOR BRINGING A FALSE CHARGE OF THEFT.—The complainant charged the defendant with stealing seventeen pieces of cloth of the value of seventy-five rupees and eight rupees in cash from his room in a house at Mahim.

Messrs. Khunderao Morojee and Nesserwanjee for complainant; Mr. G. S. Judge for defendant.

This case was partly heard on the 20th instant and adjourned till the following day when the evidence for the prosecution who closed. The information, laid by the complainant on the 18th instant, was to the following effect:—That on returning home at 8 P. M. on the evening of Wednesday the 8th instant, complainant, who is a hawker of cloth, saw his property consisting of pieces of cloth scattered about his room and on examining it he found that seventeen pieces of cloth and eight rupees from his box which was open were missing. He accordingly went in search of his property, and, in consequence of what one Judowjee Heera told him, he reported the matter to Mr. Brown, the Police Constable at Mahim, who ordered a police havildar to search the house of the defendant, a cloth merchant residing at Mahim. That on the search taking place, three pieces of cloth were found and complainant recognized them as part of his missing property. He therefore charged the defendant with theft, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension, and that he might be dealt with according to law.

On being examined by Mr. Khundrao Morojee in the presence of the defendant, complainant swore to the truth of his information, and identified the defendant as the person whom he charged with the theft. He also deposed that the three pieces of cloth before the Court were those referred to in his information and that they were his property, and that the defendant was present when they were found in his house.

On cross-examination by Mr. Judge, complainant first contradicted the statement that he reported the alleged loss to the police as soon as it occurred, by saying that it took place on Wednesday the 8th instant, and he did not report it until Friday the 10th instant, or two days afterwards. He then stated that when he made his report to the police on the 10th instant, he had told them that the alleged theft had taken place three days before that day which was a lie, and his present statement that it had taken place only two days before his reporting it was untrue, (the fact being that the official police report stated that complainant had complained that the theft had taken place three days before the day on which he reported it). Complainant also contradicted the statement in his information to the effect that when he returned home on the evening of the 8th instant, he found his box open and his goods scattered about, by saying his box was shut though unlocked as he had left it, and that his goods were not scattered about but lying in two piles as he had left them. He also contradicted the statement that he had immediately discovered the loss by saying that he did not discover it until the following morning, when he went to his box and found his eight rupees missing. He also contradicted his implied statement that Jadowjee Heera had told him the defendant had stolen his goods by saying that Jadowjee had only told him that the defendant, who has rooms in the lower part of the house in which he (complainant) resides was standing in the verandah of the upper room in his hand. Complainant also admitted that the three pieces of cloth, which he claimed as his were found amongst other pieces of cloth in defendant's shop, and that he was unable to recognize them by any marks (the fact being that the pieces of cloth differed materially from the description of the goods which complainant told the police on the 10th instant that he had lost.) The complainant was also unable to explain what was the only omitted to inform the Magistrate that both the Constable at Mahim and the Commissioner of Police at Bombay had released the defendant for want of sufficient evidence to justify their detaining him. He also admitted that he had told the Commissioner of Police had sent up the charge. He also failed to account for his not having adduced any evidence whatever before the police in support of his charge though he had ample time to do so. Complainant also admitted that he was an opium eater and that his health suffered from the practice, but he is not subject to hallucinations.

On being re-examined by Mr. Khundarao Morojee, complainant stated that no one knew what property was in his house—that defendant had other similar property in his shop which did not belong to him (complainant). That he had no evidence but his own word to prove that the cloth before the Court was his. That about 25 days ago he had purchased about Rs. 50 worth of different kinds of cloth from Calliang and about Rs. 45 worth from Soonderjee Jysing, and that he did not know where the remainder of his stolen property was. Jadowjee Heera was then called and merely stated, that on Tuesday the 7th instant he had seen defendant sitting in the verandah of the house in which both he (defendant) and complainant have rooms, with a chain in his hand—that he did not see defendant go into complainant's room or carry away a bundle from the place.

Mr. Judge said, he would not waste the time of the Court by cross-examining this witness.

There being no further evidence for the prosecution Mr. Judge submitted that there was not a particle of evidence against his client, the defendant, and that the charge was a most disgraceful attempt to ruin an honest man. That it was quite clear that this opium-eater was the tool of some one malignant person who wished to stab at the reputation of the defendant in the dark, and he was sorry to be obliged to say his experience had taught him that they were not the only individuals of their class in Bombay. He submitted, therefore, that his client ought to be honorably acquitted, and that the complainant ought as a warning to others, to be punished for making this unfounded and malicious charge against the defendant. His Worship said that the defendant must be acquitted, but, before giving his judgment, he wished to hear what Mr. Khunderao had to urge against punishment being inflicted upon the complainant. Mr. Khunderao said the prosecutor's misfortune was that he had failed to prove his charge. He has no one to take care of his goods. It is true he is an opium-eater, but still his property ought to be protected. That if the charge had been made up conclusively against the complainant he would have supported it better with false evidence, and that Jadowjee Heera had told prosecutor more that he had told here.

Mr. Judge replied, that instead of being a misfortune it was very fortunate that prosecutor had failed to prove his charge, for, if he had done so, he must have effected it by means of false witnesses, and would thus have added subornation of perjury to his other offences. As an attempt had been made, however, by bringing forward Jadowjee Heera as a witness, but if he had ever meant to give false evidence, his heart had failed him when the moment arrived for doing so, and it was well for him it was so, for the defendant was fully prepared to bring perjury home to him if he had attempted to commit it.

His Worship in delivering judgment said, there is not the slightest evidence that this alledged theft ever took place. The fact of the prosecutor having, when he laid his information concealed from me the fact of the Executive Police having released the defendant after a searching and careful investigation into the case, coupled with the fact of the prosecutor persisting in proceeding with this false charge to-day after what I said yesterday afternoon on adjourning the case, after the greater part of his cross-examination had been completed, as well as other circumstances, convince me that there is some wicked purpose in this prosecution, and that there is something behind that has not been explained. I therefore dismiss this charge, and order the prosecutor to pay the defendant Rs. 50 for loss of time and expenses, and I am only sorry that the law does not empower me to order the prosecutor to pay Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 50, as I also order the prosecutor to pay to defendant the fees of his advocate amounting to ninety rupees, to be levied as the usual way unless paid forthwith.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MALABAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the postal authorities to a grievance which presses hard upon the residents of Malabar.

Up to last March, letters posted in Bombay for the Western Coast were despatched hither via Bangalore. Suddenly some wise acre began to send them down through Mangalore. By the former route we received them in five or six days, by the latter the time occupied is never less than *nine* days, and frequently *twelve*. It is a fact that extracts from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th May appeared in the Madras papers which reached Calicut two days ago, while your paper of 7th only arrived this morning the 16th May!!

If all our letters and papers were directed to Madras and there reposted, we should receive them quicker than we do now. Surely the Post Master General of Bombay can alter this state of things. Send our letters through Bangalore and we shall receive them in five or six days.

Calicut, 16th May. A SUFFERER.

MADRAS.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN MADRAS.—We hear that Uckvo looappah Naik, a wealthy resident of Paramootoo, was most cruelly murdered at his residence on the night of Tuesday last (14th inst.) It would appear that the deceased had been to Mundapalium, that he had left his family there, and returned only a few days ago—bringing with him a cook. On the night of Tuesday last he went to his bazaar where he received upwards of Rs. 400 from his bill-collectors, and came home about nine o'clock. When the body of the deceased was found it presented a shocking spectacle. The left cheek bone and lower jaw were smashed and other wounds inflicted evidently with a rice-pestle, two pieces of which were found lying by the corpse which was covered with blood. An iron hinge, a foot and a half in length, had been pushed down his throat and a cord was twisted round his neck tightly. The deceased had been dragged away from his bed to an open part of the house, and the upper part of a mill-stone was placed on his left hand, and the lower part of it on his right thigh. The perpetrators after committing this tragedy, padlocked the doors of the house and gave way. The police got scent of the affair only on Thursday evening, and the cook is suspected to have had a hand in it as he is nowhere to be found. The body was very much decomposed, but was dissected by Dr. Colvin Smith, Surgeon of the 2nd District. An inquest was held yesterday in a tent adjoining the house of the deceased. The deliberations of two or three parties were taken, and the inquest adjourned till the 21st instant.—*Madras Times.*

SIND.

PAINFUL CASE.—We learn with extreme regret that Mr. Edwin Arthur Nixon Britain, a young man of highly respectable connections, has been lodged in the Kurrachee jail on rather a serious charge. Mr. Britain held an excellent position in the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and was very much respected by his employers.—*The Sindian.*

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—The wife of a native merchant, named Soonderjee Bhattia, who lives in the town, fell a victim to snake-bite a day or two ago, but most probably through want of proper attendance. Instead of placing a bag of turmeric thereon, contrary to section 123 of Act II. of 1865; and being adjudged guilty was fined Rs. 15. placing a bag of turmeric thereon, contrary to section 123 of Act II. of 1865; and being adjudged guilty was fined Rs. 15. being made aware of the fact which is possibly impending, it is evident we must be content with less ambitious schemes than storage lakes, and I believe that we shall incur serious moral responsibility, if we neglect to take advantage of machinery for irrigation, such as the Archimedian screw or water-lifts worked by steam-power should be erected at many convenient sites on the Taptee river. On other rivers where the water supply is smaller, wind engines or bullock-power should be employed to irrigate every available site. The machinery should be set up and kept in order by Government, and the land should be assessed sufficiently high to pay all expenses. The profits of irrigated cultivation are so high, that the Ryots would willingly pay Rs. 10 per acre. As far as I can learn, a water-lift with bullock-power, discharging ½ cubic foot of water per second at a height of 50 feet, can be set up on any of the rivers of Khandesh for Rs. 3,000. This will irrigate 100 acres of land. At Rs. 10 per acre, it would repay all expenses of purchase in 3 years. If the elevation were less, and there are hundreds of such sites, the expenses would be less in proportion; and I believe that I could very willingly purchase such machines. A Patell of Morana has lately applied for permission to build a bundarra over the Moosum river at his own expense, and to excavate a channel of

Those dependencies, it is argued, should be an element of support rather than of weakness to the mother-country, or failing this, must be abandoned to their fate. At any rate we are not strong enough to hold them. The shoe pinches direly and in the pain our countrymen occasionally overlook that those distant colonies, stepping stones, scattered over the world, for the convenience and safety of our fleets and merchantmen, give to Great Britain the commercial wealth and command of the sea which are the basis of her prosperity and power. At length, in her distress, England appeals to her oldest and most approved soldiers for advice, urging them to initiate some comprehensive scheme to relieve the pinch. But, like the shoemaker in the play, the majority of those officers either fail altogether to comprehend the extraordinary gravity of the position, and deny its existence, or they are satisfied to object to the only practical plan of escape submitted, without having it in their power to suggest other and more satisfactory means of relief. Thus it chances that some among them cannot see the necessity of strengthening the home forces by the employment of sepoys out of India, and others doubt the safety and practicability of the step.

Passing by, as undeserving of attention, a class which, like the gods of the heathen, have eyes and see not and ears but cannot hear, we shall notice some of the grounds upon which their more intelligent colleagues oppose the employment abroad of the Indian soldier, without denying the emergency which suggested that idea. As the arguments employed by General Vincent Eyre, in a lecture recently addressed to the Royal United Service Institution, are neither much better nor much worse than the majority of those which have been pressed into this discussion, they may serve to illustrate the singular objections that a little ingenuity can command, and the ignorance of a home audience which rendered possible their public expression. General Eyre divides the subject into a separate consideration of the utilization of the Sikh, and other Punjabee soldiers, in England and the colonies. Admitting the gallant services rendered by those foreign auxiliaries in China, it is not denied that they will, whenever called upon in time of war, be found equally valuable in Persia, Egypt, Australia and elsewhere. But here the lecturer stopped. He cannot believe a northcountry sepoy will ever be satisfied to serve on the Orange River, unless continuous inducements, in the way of loot and fighting, are secured to him by the Imperial Parliament. "One striking characteristic of the Punjabee soldier is said to be that, while ready to start to the world's end at a moment's notice in search of adventure and with the exciting prospect of fighting and plunder, he is less easily reconciled than even the Indian sepoy to a prolonged absence from his home and land, and when once the temporary excitement is over, is apt to get restless for a furlough. It therefore seems not improbable that, however flattered he might feel at the confidence reposed in his fidelity, he would when the novelty was over, become impatient with his banishment, and heart-sick at the utter isolation his new position would entail; and such feelings, finding vent in his letters, might operate unfavourably on the minds of his countrymen at home." Yet, as we write, Sikhs are enlisting for the Hong-Kong Police, and the soldiers of frontier race, scarcely less warlike, are in course of organization for service in China and the Straits.

Nor is General Eyre satisfied that the contemplation of the widely spread dominions of Great Britain will serve to open the eyes of our native subjects to the power of that country. Quite the reverse. It is contended there will always be danger in leading those men to suppose that England, having exhausted her stock of soldiers, depends for security upon the fighting races of Hindustan. As though the occupation of India by a native army, the largest admission of military weakness ever made by the conquerors of an empire, had not already suggested doubts to our Asiatic sepoys infinitely more grave than those which the sight of distant countries, almost as large as Hindustan, conquered and peopled by the British race, could possibly call into existence. General Eyre is further afraid our colonies will not "dazzle the oriental imaginations" of H.M.'s Indian troops; that compared with what they have seen in India, everything will appear absurdly small and insignificant. This is certainly unfortunate, and the more so that we fail to comprehend the precise process by which General Eyre would raised Australia to meet the tastes and requirements of the Bengal sepoy. Having, after this fashion, demonstrated that neither would Sikhs evince any liking for colonial duty, nor would such service tend to raise their respect for our power, the lecturer proceeded to treat of the practicability of detaching those soldier for home service, and with the same result. England is also tried in the balance and found wanting. Warriors from Bunnoo, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Shikarpoor, we are told, will hardly appreciate the lesser glories of Windsor Castle and Hyde Park. "Of the regal splendour of a court, and of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war, they would, after all, see nothing to compare with one of the Governor General's grand durbars." Of course not. Either then, Viceregal durbars must be introduced into England simultaneously with our sepoys, or the scheme will inevitably fail, even if "Fenian outbreaks, monster meetings, and political excitement, "all tending to shake the Punjabee's confidence in Her Majesty's Government, do not of themselves effect that end. A story from Hajee Baba is quoted to illustrate the erroneous impressions to which ignorant Asiatics, residing in Europe, are liable, and for which evil the General can find no other remedy than to perpetuate that ignorance. He would convey to the Asiatic an adequate notion of the majesty of Great Britain, by consigning him to its antipodes "Judging partly from my own experience of uneducated orientals, and partly from that of others, I consider a far more sound and salutary impression would be made on their minds by taking a telescopic view of our greatness from a distance, through the medium of the imagination, than by a microscopic inspection of our littleness." Having condemned the crown colonies as being beneath the respect of soldiers drawn from the villages of Sind and the Punjab, General Eyre becomes concerned lest the "littleness" of his native land should move the contempt of those terrible fellows. Finally, it is insisted that the employment of Asiatic mercenaries at home would be repugnant to the feelings of the people, and opposed to the spirit of her institutions. With this remark the subject is dismissed, and we are left to marvel that so able an officer as Vincent Eyre should have committed himself to such old-fashion views and twaddle. No proof is adduced, nor impartial trial of the proposed measure suggested.

It is indisputable that Great Britain requires soldiers to fight Taepings, Maories and Kaffirs, if not to overawe the West Indian negroes and French creoles of Mauritius, and we possess in India, and in any numbers, soldiers admirably qualified to discharge those duties. It is worth our while to attempt to secure the services of these men, or not, and how can that object be best effected? For what number of years would the Sikh, or northern Pathan, volunteer to serve in those countries, allowing such service to count for extra pension? The colonists are, in point of fact, as interested in the question as the mother-country, since the aim is simply to place their frontiers in a position of safety upon the withdrawal of the British troops. In the event of war in Europe, it would, as heretofore, devolve upon Great Britain to protect her other self, as her colonial possessions have been designated. No idea exists of quartering upon our countrymen in South Africa bands of Asiatic mercenaries, or of creating race antagonism; and as little can it be suspected that a small force of Indian soldiers, scattered along interminable lines of frontier, and in presence of a British population, would ever forget their insignificance and dependence. Without pretending to say that foreign service will not prove more unpopular with Asiatics than it is with Englishmen, or to determine in what numbers and under what conditions volunteers may be obtained from beyond the Setlej for colonial duty, we are of opinion that these questions can only be satisfactorily solved by an appeal to our frontier tribes, and their despatch from India. Until then the national pinch must be endured, and we shall starve upon views and calculations as empiric as those propounded at the Royal United Service Institution.

ECHOES FROM THE CONTINENT.

(From the Standard.)

It was in March, 1841, at one of the stateliest mansions of the Rue de l'Université, in the noble faubourg of Paris. The lady of the house was receiving. Although she spoke French with the purest accent, you could at once read her native country, England, in her clear blue eyes, on her undulating fair hair, through her splendid carnation.—It was Madame de Lamartine, *nee* Birch. A gentleman, looking about fifty years of age, tall and rather thin, whose voice, gesture, and attitude beamed affability, kindness, and nobleness, was leaning on the mantelpiece. He bore his head with a serene solemnity—like a tabernacle of great inspirations.—It was Alphonso de Lamartine.

The drawing-room was recalling the salons of Versailles: it was decorated in the style of the great century, with gilded edgings on a white ground. The furniture was at once severe and simple. On the tables only some Oriental arms and Persian tapestry.

The clock on the mantelpiece had been sculptured by Madame de Lamartine who excelled in painting and in statuary. All the arts seemed to inhabit the poet's house. The walls were adorned with pictures of several artists: landscapes of Paul Huet, Greek women's heads by Madame de Lamartine, the full length portrait of the great poet by Decaisne.

As to the studio of M. de Lamartine, it was almost as denuded as the cell of a Cenobite. There was only an old mahogany table. The poet was writing and dreaming among a whole cackling and petulant tribe of birds babbling in their cages, while a melancholy, musing parroquet hid his emerald hood under his wings.

Albeit M. de Lamartine's *salon* was the caravansary of the whole world, and of all the illustrious travellers coming to France from the four cardinal points, there was not one who did not wish to salute the poet, of the orator. A great glory is a great monument in a capital one visits for curiosity's sake or for devotedness.

Moreover, owing to his respect for all the nationalities, M. de Lamartine was enticing all the foreigners to his house. In his *salon* you met every costume, you heard every language, you found all the divergences of opinion in France.

On the Saturday I am alluding to there were at M. de Lamartine's a Mussulman, an English Methodist, a monk, a rabbi, the Bishop of Babylon. M. Villemain was elbowing the Marquis de Dreux-Breze. M. Odillon Barrot bowed to M. de Salvandy. M. Thiers and M. Guizot were ushered in together. The mystical Ballanche, who used to dress his muse as a nun and to walk with her under the arches of Catholic cloisters, rambled pensive around Victor Considerant, who was premeditating all the pleasures of Phalansteria; and then there were Marshal Soult, Victor Hugo, Horace Vernet, Emile de Girardin, De Balzac, Dupin, Artot, Duprez, Madame Damoreau, Victor Laprade, Eugene Pelletan, Lacretelle, jun., Aime Martin, Nodier, &c.

On that evening, which will eternally live in my memory, the poet was full of attention to a young lady recently married, and whom her mother called Ada. She was the daughter of that English bard who once received some verses from Lamartine which he read with irony.

She was the daughter of Lord Byron. She had come to hail that glory, then at its full zenith, and of which the father had caught but a doubtful glimpse. The poet of Ravenna little thought that the lyrical sceptre would fall from his hands into those of the timid young man who had dedicated to him his maiden poem.

How touching are the first and candid admirations of youth for contemporary literary fame. M. de Lamartine whose destiny was to receive so many eulogiums, had ardently worshipped genius. When he first tried to climb Parnassus he was residing at the chateau of an old aunt near Geneva. He then used to take long walks, and sit down by the side of the road, waiting till a carriage should pass his way. When he had waited in vain he returned home full of sadness, for he had not perceived the ideal face that had induced him to come to the spot, panting and covered with dust, through mountains, woods, and ravines. What was the mysterious carriage which had such intuitive and powerful attractions for him in spite of the religious and political prejudices of his family? Surely it could not be that of Napoleon; the young fellow cared very little about martial glory and for him a storm on the Alps had as much flame and vibration as a battle. What the dawning and enthusiastic poet was spying by the side way was the queen of his dreams, the Corinne he had followed through Italy, the woman persecuted by Napoleon. Did Madame de Stael ever notice this fair haired contemplator seated in a ditch? Did she ever greet with a smile that discreet and juvenile homage that had come to see an apparition in order to carry it with him, and to dream of it longer?

Later, Louis XVIII. was rolling in an arm chair along the Louvre gallery. The plume of Marshal Molitor happened to fall to the ground, and M. de Lamartine, then a body guard, picked it up. The King turned round, looked at him, but only exclaimed, "What a fine young man!" had the old sceptical and classical Monarch guessed that the uniform was hiding an exalted faith, a new and unforeseen poetry? That racy admirer of Horace and of *petits quatrains*, who detested M. de Chateaubriand on account of his literary opinions, would have detested still deeper the young body guard.

About that time M. de Lamartine solicited employment from the Duke of Orleans. He was, in a certain measure, acting in accordance with a family tradition, for his mother and his aunts had belonged to the household of the Palais Royal. The Duke of Orleans politely declined the young man's request. Unable to do anything, M. de Lamartine wrote verses. He soon completely mastered poetry.

Extemporising is the true stamp of the great geniuses. Byron, who declined to revise one of his poems, said, "I am like a lion. When I don't catch my prey at the first bound I turn back and lie down." M. de Lamartine was always extemporising his verses. Generally he dictated them. Goethe could not do that. He dictated "The Fall of an Angel" in the course of one summer.

When the Duke of Orleans became King M. de Lamartine entered political life, and became one of the most eloquent orators of the Chamber of Deputies. Louis Philippe offered him a minister's portfolio, but he declined it. His resolution was not to espouse party passions, but to enlarge ceaselessly the liberality of his opinions. Alas! he had counted without the fascinating ambition which is always hovering over political arenas, and the poet of the "Meditations," of "Jocelyn" of the "Harmonies," soon turned a violent tribune, and when, in February, 1848, the Duchess of Orleans presented the young Count de Paris to the deputies as their future King, Louis Philippe having abdicated on behalf of his grandson, De Lamartine exclaimed, "It is too late!"

These four words sent in exile the Royal family his mother had served as under governess, and placed the man who uttered them at the helm of the Second Rupublic.

It was only the other day that M. Olivier uttered in the same Chamber of Deputies the following words:—"If each of you could enter were it but for a second, that sad abode, the way of which the crowd has forgotten a long time since, the threshold of which is now crossed but by a few old friends, by a few true disciples who have not lost the memory of the encouragements given to their youth, and by a few noble women who come there to shine like the consoling ray of the last hours; could you contemplate, more bent under the blows that the hands of men inflict on him, than under the weight of years; without rest and without joy: the slave of ceaseless labour; tormented by uneasiness and anxiety as much unhappy as a man can be in this world; and, withal, always erect, kind, benevolent, and firm—could you contemplate, I say, during his supreme trial, the man who was surrounded with so many splendours, whose lute made so many hearts thrill, and so many eyes weep; the man who was acclaimed by so many voices and applauded by so many hands—whatever might be your scruples and your reproaches, I am sure you would forget them; and in your moved hearts there would be room but for a feeling of commiseration, and you would at once grant, out of sympathy for such a misfortune, what I ask from you in the name of a respectful and grateful admiration."

Of what man did Mr. Ollivier speak? Of M. de Lamartine, widower, childless, forgotten of all except his implacable creditors. What did M. Ollivier ask from the Chamber? A few thousand pounds, in order to keep hunger and cold out of the lodgings of the poet, who is almost an octogenarian. And now that the icy hand of poverty has been removed from him, let us remember only the great poet; and may he say,

"My gentle harp! Once more I waken
The sweetness of thy slumbering strain."

And now let me echo the conversation two of the foreign visitors held this morning at the Universal Exhibition. One of them was a Luxemburger, the other a Russian, born somewhere about Behring's Strait.

The Russian—"So you are included in the first lot of souls to be sold; how many souls, you say?"

"Two hundred thousand Christian souls? And your lot?"

"Well, ours comprises 3,000 Christian souls and 57,000 Pagan ones. What do they give for your lot?"

"Four millions, that is to say, 20*l.* per soul."

"Well, the Americans bid higher for us; they pay 1,440,000*l.*, or 24*l.* for each of our 60,000 souls, though 57,000 of them are merely Pagans.

"It is very humiliating to a Luxemburger to be sold cheaper than a Russian, and even an Esquimaux. Our Duchy has given successors to Charlemagne."

"And ourselves, Russians, we are sold, and bought after the emancipation of the bondmen in our mother-country—after the abolition of slavery in America."

To be sold for less than an Esquimaux."

"Listen to me, good Luxemburger, and accept my disinterested advice as the *ultima salus*. Russia exhibits here specimens of all the races of the empire. Why does not your duchy exhibit also the most typical specimen of its inhabitants? Then you ought to refer to international jury, and to request them to declare, their right hands on their consciences—N.B. Diplomats are excluded from the jury—if a Luxemburger is worth 4*l.* less than a Russian trapper of Behring's Strait or an Esquimaux from Mount St. Elias. May that powerful areopagist deal with you equitably: if not . . . the rest is silence."

In our last Echo we told you that the fingers of the French ladies whose device is a camelia were literally covered with diamonds. The following *huitain* has been dedicated to them by a *creve*:—

"Les bagues plaisent tant aux belles,
Qu'elles se croiraient sans appas,
Si leurs doigts de mille etincelles
A nos regards ne brillaient pas,
Et ce caprice des plus vagues
Va si loin que bientot, je crois
Au lieu de bagues pour les doigts,
On fera des doigts pour les bagues."

VON THUNDER-TEN-TRONCKH ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—II.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR,—I take up the thread of the interesting and important discussion on compulsory education between Arminius and me where I left it on Thursday night.

"But," continued he, "you were talking of compulsory education, and your common people's want of it. Now, my dear friend, I want you to understand what this principle of compulsory education really means. It means that to ensure as far as you can, every man's being fit for his business in life, you put education as a bar, or condition, between him and what he aims at. The principle is just as good for one class as another, and it is only by applying it impartially that you save its application from being insolent and invidious. Our Prussian peasant stands our compelling him to instruct himself before he may go about his calling, because he sees we believe in instruction, and compel our own class, too, in a way to make it really feel the pressure, to instruct itself before it may go about its callings. Now, you propose to make old Diggs's boys instruct themselves before they may go bird-scaring or sheep-tending. I want to know what you do to make those three worthies in that justice-room instruct themselves before they may go acting as magistrates and judging." "Do?" said I; "why, just look what they have done all of themselves. Lumpington and Hittall have had a public school and university; Bottles has had Dr. Silverpump's and the practical training of business. What on earth would you have us make them do more?" "Qualify themselves for administrative or judicial functions, if they exercise them," said Arminius. "That is what really answers, in their case, to the compulsion you propose to apply to Diggs's boys. Sending Lord Lumpington and Mr. Hittall to school is nothing; the natural course of things takes them there. Don't suppose that, by doing this, you are applying the principle of compulsory education fairly, and as you apply it to Diggs's boys. You are not overpowering, for the rich, education as a bar or condition between them and something which they aim at. But interpose it, as we do, between the rich and things they aim at, and I will say something to you. I should like to know what has made Lord Lumpington a magistrate?" "Made Lord Lumpington a magistrate?" said I; "why, the Lumpington estate, to be sure." "And the Reverend Esau Hittall?" continued Arminius. "Why, the Lumpington living, of course," said I. "And that man Bottles?" he went on. "His British energy and self-reliance," I answered very stiffly, for Arminius's incessant carping began to put me in a huff; "those same incomparable and truly English qualities which have just triumphed over every obstacle and given us the Atlantic telegraph! and let me tell you, Von T., in my opinion it will be a long time before the 'Geist' of any pedant of a Prussian professor gives us anything half so valuable as that." "Pshaw!" replied Arminius, contemptuously, "that great word, you see, a Philistine at each end of it talking inutilities!"

"But in my country," he went on, "we should have began to put a pressure on these future magistrates at school. Before we allowed Lord Lumpington and Mr. Hittall to go to the university at all, we should have examined them, and we should not have trusted the keepers of that absurd cockpit you took me down to see, to examine them as they chose, and send them jogging comfortably off to the university on their lame longs and shorts. No; there would have been some Mr. Grote, as School Board Commissary, pitching into them questions about history, and some Mr. Lowe, as Crown Patronage Commissary, pitching into them questions about English literature; and these young men would have been kept from the university, as Diggs's boys are kept from their bird-scaring, till they had instructed themselves. Then, if, after three years of their university, they wanted to be magistrates another pressure I—great Civil Service examination before a board of experts, an examination in English law, Roman law, English history, history of jurisprudence——" "A most abominable liberty to take with Lumpington and Hittall!" exclaimed I. "Then your compulsory education is a most abominable liberty to take with Diggs's boys," retorted Arminius. "But good gracious! my dear Arminius," expostulated I, "do you really mean to maintain that a man can't put old Diggs in good for snaring a hare without all this elaborate apparatus of Roman law and history of jurisprudence?" "And do you really mean to maintain," returned Arminius, "that a man can't go bird-scaring or sheep-tending without all this elaborate apparatus of a compulsory school?" "Oh, but," I answered, "to live at all, even at the lowest stage of human life, a man needs instruction." "Well," returned Arminius, "and to admister at all, even at the lowest stage of public administration, a man needs instruction." "We have never found it so," said I.

Arminius shrugged his shoulders and was silent. By this time the proceedings in the justice-room were drawn to an end, the majesty of the law had been vindicated against old Diggs and the magistrate were coming out. I never saw a finer spectacle than my friend Arminius presented, as he stood by to pass on the august trio as they passed. His pilot-coat was tightly buttoned round his stout form, his light blue eyes shone, his sanguine cheeks were ruddier than ever with the cold morning and the excitement of discourse, his fell of tow was blown about by the March wind, and volumes of tobacco smoke issued from his lips. So in old days stood, I imagine, his great namesake by the banks of the Lippe, glaring on the Roman legion before their destruction.

Lord Lumpington was the first who came out. His lordship good-naturedly recognised me with a nod, and then eyeing Arminius with surprise and curiosity: "Whom on earth have you got there?" he whispered. "A very distinguished young Prussian *savant*," replied I; and then dropping my voice, in my most impressive undertones I added: "And a young man of very good family, besides, my lord." Lord Lumpington looked at Arminius again; smiled, shook his head, and then turning away, and half aloud: "Can't compliment you on your friend," says he. "As for this century Hittall, who thinks of nothing on earth but field sports, and in the performance of his sacred duties never warms up except when he lights on some passage about hunting or fowling, he always, whenever he meets me, remembers that in my unregenerate days, before Arminius inoculated me with a passion for intellect, I was rather fond of shooting, and not quite such a successful shot as Hittall himself. So, the moment he catches sight of me: "How d'ye do, old fellow? he blurts out; "well, been shooting any straighter this year than last, eh?"

I turned from him in pity, and then I noticed Arminius, who had unluckily heard Lord Lumpington's unfavourable comment on him, absolutely purple with rage and blowing like a turkeycock. "Never mind, Arminius," said I soothingly; "run after Lumpington, and ask him the square root of thirty-six." But now it was my turn to be a little annoyed, for at the same instant Mr. Bottles stepped into his brougham, which was waiting for him, and observing Arminius, his old enemy of the Reigate train, he took no notice whatever of me who stood there, with my hat in my hand, practising all the airs and graces I have learnt on the Continent; but, with that want of amenity I so often have to deplore in my countrymen, he pulled up the glass on our side with a grunt and a jerk, and drove off like the wind, leaving Arminius in a very bad temper indeed, and me, I confess, a good deal shocked and mortified.

However, both Arminius and I got over it, and have now returned to London, where I hope we shall before long have another good talk about educational matters. Whatever Arminius may say, I am still for going straight, with all our heart and soul, at compulsory education for the lower orders. Why, good heavens! Sir, with our present squeezeable Ministry, we are evidently drifting fast to household suffrage, pure and simple; and I observe, moreover, a Jacobinical spirit growing up in some quarters which gives me more alarm than even household suffrage. My elevated position in Grub-street, Sir, where I sit commercing with the stars, command a view of a certain spacious and secluded back yard; and in that back yard, Sir, I tell you confidentially that I saw the other day with my own eyes that powerful young publicist, Mr. Frederick Harrison, in full evening costume, furbishing up a guillotine. These things are very serious; and I say, if the masses are to have power, let them be instructed, and don't swamp with ignorance and unreason the education and intelligence which now bear rule amongst us. For my part, when I think of Lumpington's estate, family, and connections, when I think of Hittall's shooting, and of the energy and self-reliance of Bottles, and when I see the unexampled pitch of splendour and security to which these have conducted us, I am bent, I own, on trying to make the new elements of our political system worthy of the old; and I say kindly, but firmly, to the compound householder in the French poet's beautiful words slightly altered: "Be great, O working class, for the middle and upper class are great!"—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Grub-Street, Saturday.

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The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. .. 5 "
3 do. .. .. .. 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission is to the Manager.
Commission will be charged at ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¼d. "
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 1s. 10¾d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank undertakes Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, ESQ., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA.—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Umballa.

London Bankers.—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight ... ...at 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ...at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. ... ...at 1s. 11⅞d. "
1 do. ... ...at 1s. 10⅛d. "
On demand ... ...at 1s. 10¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 10¼d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at 1s. 10¼d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Delhi and London Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized to do so, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly, as under:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
" 5 " " nine ditto.
" 4 " " six ditto.
" 3 " " three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying of any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittance to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. HALFOUR, Esq.,

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1 11/16 per Rupee.

3 do. 1 11/16 "
2 do. 1 11/16 "
1 do. 1 11/16 "
On demand 1 10/16 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 21st May, 1867.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC., CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly state the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY: TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: Mr. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

Be not deceived by any privacy, imitation, or substitution of the word CHLORODYNE, a name exclusively adopted by Dr. BROWNE for his wonderful remedy, the great success of which has given rise to various subterfuges.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, in Sind; Salary Rupees 160 per mensem, rising by an annual increment of Rupees 15 to 240.—Batta when in the Districts at the rate of 60 per cent. on Salary.

Replies will not be sent or Testimonials returned unless stamps are enclosed with the applications.

Address.—The Superintending Engineer in Sind, Kurrachee.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6	8 pts.
	Do.	" 12	0 qts
	Chateau Beluase	" 20	
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	" 30	
	Roederer Carte blanche	" 38	
	Vieux Pale	" 18	
	Tres-Vieux	" 25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	" 35	
COGNAC	Medoc	Rs. 90	
	Do.	" 40	
	a Crown	" 30	
	Do. Todd-Heatly & Co. Pints	" 21	
Mosselle